

CHARLES DWYER... Editor.

Midsummer Evening Gowns

By HELEN FALCO

Simplicity Keynote
of the Hot Season

Dancing Frocks For Fashionable Warm Weather Resorts Mere Slips of Satin With Rose Wreaths

IN spite of the dazzling amount of embroidery and sparkling fringes and sequined overdresses and other varieties that have had such a vogue of late, simplicity is the keynote of the warm weather evening gown, and it has been carried so far that the girl of the old time novel arrayed chastely in "book muslin" with a sash of pale blue ribbon and a rose behind her ear, would not be out of place in any drawing room of this year of grace 1911.

Some of the smart frocks for dancing that have been ordered by women whose daughters will dance at Newport and Narragansett are mere slips of satin with rose wreaths around the waist and not even an inch of lace to relieve their severe simplicity.

The overdress of filmy stuff that has been worn for many months is still the favorite of those who like soft effects rather than the somewhat crude brightness of gleaming satin. Net and lace are used more than chiffon, but the chiffon gown of color is much in favor and those in checks and stripes are worn for evening as well as for afternoon.

Flowers are used profusely for evening gowns and frocks of white lace with knots of forget-me-nots at the décolletage and at the waist line with wreaths of small roses around the foot of the skirt are a revival of the charming fashions of the time of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., those monarchs who loved pleasure and luxury, and pretty women and above all softness, and beauty in their surroundings.

Touches of ray contrasting tints are smart. For instance, a gown of pale cream satin veiled in a mist of blonde lace with a tapering garland of white camellias at the décolletage. The touch of color is introduced at the waist line encircled by a high corsage where, thrust through the knot of gold ribbon, are two superb Cattleya orchids in all the splendor of their rosy-mauve coloring.

A gown of white chiffon over pale yellow silk has tiny revers at the décolletage, turned back with stylized green satin. These would be impossible if they were an inch longer or wider, but slight as they are the effect is stunning.

Sometimes the touch of contrasting color is introduced in the belt, as for instance a gown of black lace over white silk which has a belt of flaming azalea pink or a yellow gown of soft satin which has a corsage ornament of pendant pink corals.

The right note is struck when a startling effect is produced by simple means. Detail is less important than it was a year ago. The large bold stroke is what is demanded this season.

Five charming and graceful gowns are shown in the illustrations and all of them are characteristic of the best type of summer evening gown. For the women of average figure and of average age—say from twenty-five to forty-five, who is not overblown in figure, will look her best in almost any of these artistic and fashionable frocks.

The evening frock of painted chiffon is, of course, a luxury and costs a pretty penny, but the design of this gown is good and a frock of similar lines could be made by any dressmaker, embroiderer or even tucks and stitching taking the place of the painted design.

This gown has an underdress of pale pink satin and the chiffon overdress of pale pink is bordered with water-blue and painted in the gown of green. The tunic border is of soft

satin, bordered with Venetian lace. One sleeve is white and the other green, edged with gold. The draped corsage has one side of lace and the other of chiffon, lace-trimmed. Venetian lace motifs enrich this lovely frock and make it one of the artistic models of the season.

Venetian lace is also used on the satin frock with the tunic of net finished with deep band of lace and ornamented with tiny buttons.

The color scheme is the thing of the moment and a pleasing instance of the daring experiments of the season is shown in an evening gown by the famous Drecol, which is a cloud of white lace with a deep belt and long streamer-ends of royal blue, white around the décolletage are pale yellow roses and bright green leaves. On a fair-haired woman nothing could be more ravishing and yet the first glance strikes one as being the most reckless of combinations.

Navy blue and red sounds rather wild for evening gowns but all of the French couturiers have sent us gowns of this year combining these two primary colors. The red runs the gamut from scarlet to a deep purple shade known as violine. It is an old Chinese combination in some tints. In brick-red it takes one's mind back to the days of the Terror.

Rainbow effects are sometimes happy in chosen prayerfully. For instance, a really poetic vision is a gown of pale blue satin made with a tunic of mar-

There is a revival of yellow this season and the combination of mauve and pale blue, mauve and apple green, mauve and yellow, and mauve and pale pink are always delightful to the eye of the artist. These tones and combinations used to be called pastel tones and, strange to say, they usually appear contemporaneously with the bright colors which are a vogue this season. It is a happy arrangement, for the woman who loves tender hues is not forced by fashion's mandate to array herself in emerald orange and crimson, while she who thinks that faded old tints add to her years and her pallor may indulge in all the brilliances that she thinks she needs.

Paquin, who is the evening gown specialist of Paris, is making many evening gowns of mousseline de soie, net and Venetian lace, not a scrap of satin or silk to be seen, not even a ribbon or a bow anywhere. Some of his best evening gowns have such short skirts that the ankle is plainly in evidence, and many of the haughty skirts are of crepe de chise with full soft satin trousers worn under the ankle length tunic.

An evening gown of black embroidered mousseline had the side of the skirt

lution bonnet of rose red, which completed the quaint effect. Many of the tunics veiling the soft rose or grey satin gowns are of the new Mediterranean blue, which is a lovely shade and rather softer than the King's blue, which is worn to much in hats.

Sleeves are important in every gown. A graceful line is given to the rounding of the shoulders and the top of the arm by the mousseline being draped close to the shoulder line with Oriental strap buttons, whence soft flowing mousseline effects a collar notion.

The high centuries of the Empire skirts are many and varied. Some finish on one side with an enormous roussette of two colors. Others are made of gold or silver cord. Some are of broad chains and one most attractive is of porcelain enamel squares set in gold.

Separate trains of lace are seen on some Paquin gowns, as for instance, one of flet and mousseline has an overdress of silk cut up at one side to show a short skirt of white satin. The underskirt is so short that the foot and ankle are plainly visible. The

Separate Trains
on Paquin GownsCuirass Front on Many Smart Frocks From Paris
Ateliers—Angel Sleeves Returning Into Fashion—High Ceintures

half way to the knees tapering down at the sides towards the back where it lengthened into a train.

runs half way round the waist and has a sash at the other side. The bodice of an evening gown is made half of one material and half of another and partly of one color and partly of an entirely different color.

In some of the French gowns the tunic is short in front, at the back developing into a train, while some of the newest gowns have no tunic in front, but have one at the back, which extends around only to the side seams.

Some of the new gowns have round short skirts with long narrow trains hanging loose from the waist at the back. They are looped and carried gracefully in the right hand or over the arm. This is an Empire fashion. Women seemed to have their hands fully occupied in those days, and scarves and fans were a craze. The unkind aristocrats deduced catty things from this craze for supplying the hands of the women of Napoleon's court with occupation even during their hours of ease. They said that the peasant and work-a-day wives of the brave marshals and generals lacked the repose that generations of leisure and elegant idleness bestows. Their hands were more accustomed to weaving and sewing, cooking and knitting, than lying useless in their silken laps—hence the need of fans and loose light trains.

Household Hints

WHEN a tent is closed it is about as interesting as a London fog. When open it is invaded by all sorts of creatures and insects.

One of the first things to be done when a new tent is set up is to give it a good airing. It should be raised six inches from the ground. Next, on this flooring, build a light framework of poles, and cover it with a material, pointed roof. The sides should be six feet in height. Cover all this with wire netting, using a screen door for entrance. The roof should be covered with material, green burlap is desirable for this purpose and also for the inside curtains, which should be hung from the top of the room on all sides and so arranged that they may easily roll up and down, simply tying them with tape. I advise the green burlap because of its cool, restful tone, which alleviates the glare from the canvas. Over this screened room spread the usual canvas "fly" the roof and protect the ordinary tent, letting it extend well beyond the ends and sides. It also might be well to have flaps at the front and back to close in case of severe storms. For invalids, for tuberculous patients especially, I believe this to be superior to any of the other out-of-door arrangements now in use. It is inexpensive, the tenting of the outfit will probably not exceed that of the ordinary canvas tent. When not in use it can easily be taken apart and stored. The wire netting, if carefully rolled and cared for will last for years.

BELLE GRAY TAYLOR.

IN LAUNDRING skirts made of plique cotton goods or of woolen material, it is better to pin them to the line by the waistband so that they will hang straight down, instead of by the hem. If pinned at the top they will shrink evenly all around instead of being pulled in at the top.

A. B. B.

Roof Garden is
Baby's Air HouseFire Escape Sometimes Used to Give the Little One
Fresh Air—Must be Carefully Screened

By DR. EMMA E. WALKER

BABY now shares with his elders in the advantages of all health-giving devices, and so he has his "air house." This delightful dwelling place offers sufficient variety to suit mothers wherever found. Although the marvelous effects of fresh air have so long been recognized, nevertheless various methods for its "administration" are distinctly novel. I shall tell you of some that I have seen, with effects on body and character.

One air house instituted in several families is a fresh-air nursery under cover. This large room with southern exposure is practically out-of-doors, because both by day and night the windows are left wide open. Baby is dressed according to the weather, a sleeping-bag costume being part of his outfit. Another essential is the hot bag, be it interior water or salt. A cheerful fire always burns brightly in the open fireplace.

The crib is protected by "curtains." Besides, there is a set of screens to be used as occasion demands. The roomy davenport is handy to receive the small occupant while the crib is having its daily airing. These particular babies have never had a sick day. Nor has the mother heart ever sunk on account of a drop in her little one's weight. The general tonic effect of the deliciously

of wind. This particular air garden is on a tin roof. The vent pipes run up another story, thus are out of the way. The roof is sunny, quiet and well above the dust line. First flooring was laid in sections. Boards were four inches in width with one-fourth inch space between. A wire net enclosed the space, and the "baby run" was nearly ready. A wooden partition was erected to shield the "run" from northwest winds.

By a system of canvas slides or screens the playground can be converted into a "pen." Then in times of delirious there is an awning fastened to the house, cornice supplemented by an apron that serves to make weather-proof practically the entire space.

The little floor space that might get wet in a driving rain easily dries on account of its structure. The garden has stood the test even of blizzard days. There is so much for the older children to do that time flies on wings. The snow family to be made, the "street cleaning" to be done, the toy cars (old chairs, tables and boxes) to be used for the baby's play, the planting, the shoveling and grading to be accomplished! All consumes time—and air.

This special group of citizens have grown so warm blooded and rosy checked that mittens generally prove a superfluous. Before the innovation, of all the children, the boy of three was the most in need of change. The parents secretly feared for his strength of character. They now fear that he may develop an excess. He has already vanquished his older sister and looks with envy and secret longing on the prowess of the first-born.

A warning hint worth consideration is that babies and older children should be watched by a wise eye during the first few weeks of their "cliff dwelling." Soon, however, they become resistant to cold.

But the baby it is that is of special interest to us. What advantages accrue to a baby that is not "taken out"? In either of these air houses described, baby is above the dust line, he lives constantly in fresh air, sources of contagion, so frequent in country and city, are avoided. The nervous wear and tear incident to eye-strain do not enter into his daily

routine. The "passing show" through baby's delicate nervous organization, is far below, and the little life develops placidly but vigorously.

Baby No. 2, after spending five hours a day in the family eyrie, proceeds to pass fourteen more in a room like that of Baby No. 1.

The coat must be made to fit the cloth. But few families there are who cannot make some fairly comfortable arrangement to keep the baby in an air house.

I know a number of children who have been practically brought up for the first few months on the fire escape—effectively protected, of course.

Household Hints

BABIES who seem hungry and fretful all the time are sometimes merely thirsty. All people do not realize that a baby gets thirsty, and that one or two teaspoonfuls of water a day is not all the baby needs. Instead of a spoon, procure a rubber nipple and put it on a clean bottle of convenient size. If a bottle is used the child gets all the water he needs in a natural manner, and does not soil his dress. Always have the water lukewarm. A child, if accustomed to taking water in this manner, will take any kind of medicine readily if it is first diluted with a little warm water and then put in his bottle. My baby is very strong and healthy and has taken water in this manner since he was a day old. He is now four months old, and takes an average of eight ounces a day.

MARSHMALLOWS were recommended in a recent issue as an after-treatment when the tonsils had been removed, etc. Please do suggest that the marshmallows be cut up if given to a young child. At a child's party the presence of a physician in the room, who gave immediate aid, saved my little boy from choking to death. The sticky mass completely closed the epiglottis in such a way that the child could not move it. A few weeks later the little daughter of a friend, out walking with a nurse (in Louisville, Ky.), choked on one and died on the street before any one realized what was the matter.

DIET OF
CHILDRENShould Be Varied—Young
Ones Can Be Tempted
By Food That Looks
Appetizing

IT is often difficult to think of simple, wholesome variations in the restricted diet of children three or four years old. Too frequently they are permitted to eat everything. The exercise of a little care, especially in summer, will prevent many small illnesses and some serious ones, and a little planning will make plain things seem palatable.

I have found that what she calls a "sandwich" will often tempt my three-year-old girl's appetite so that she will eat the rest of her meal with relish. From a lean piece of beefsteak I scrape, with the back of a knife, enough beef to spread generously over a soda-cracker. I sprinkle it with a tiny pinch of salt, and place it under the gas flame just long enough to slightly char the color.

A spoonful or two of the juice of stewed prunes makes the breakfast porridge a delectable dish, and is better than sugar. A little bit of cranberry or other homemade jelly, now and then, is good for the same purpose, or the strained juice of stewed blackberries in summer.

If the slice of bread and butter or toast is cut into thin strips, it will please the child and be easy for little fingers to manage. Putting mashed potatoes through the ricer makes lighter and much more acceptable potatoes. It is easier to teach little children to eat vegetables or anything they have little inclination to like if they are served with a very small portion at a time. They will be apt to consume broth or soup much

more readily if it is served in a small cup rather than a bowl. The use of a spoon for liquids is tedious work for small fingers.

When there are to be peas or lima beans for dinner, take out a tablespoon of the peas or beans, with some of the liquor they were cooked in, press the solid part through a coarse sieve or a puree strainer, add a cup of milk and boil gently a few minutes. Thicken a little and season, and you have a cup of soup the little ones will like, and which will be better for them than the plain vegetable, half chewed of course, children must learn to masticate thoroughly, but do it a little at a time.

For dessert, I have found rice dumplings a great favorite with the "grown-ups" as well. Roll the rice very soft first. Have ready squares of cheesecloth or muslin and clean string. Put a good spoonful of rice on each square, spread out evenly and lightly over the middle, and place on this a quarter of a good baking apple sliced very thin. Put a little sugar and nutmeg with a bit of butter on top, gather up the squares of cheesecloth like bags and tie tightly. Drop in boiling water, boil twenty minutes.

This slice of buttered bread spread with a little jam or jelly, or the soft pulp of a baked apple, and cut in diamonds or rounds, make a very nice dessert for the nursery. A stale roll (not too stale), with some of the crumbs scooped out and a spoonful of soup the little ones will like, and which will be better for them than the plain vegetable, half chewed of course, children must learn to masticate thoroughly, but do it a little at a time.

Where the little children sit at the family table, the dessert is apt to be their great temptation. If some simple but attractive dessert of their own is ready, such as junket or stewed fruit with meringue, they can be taught not to ask for the pie or rich pudding of their elders. But most important of all, teach them from their first appearance at the table that there will often be dishes for older people which they cannot eat.

Just a word more for the very little babies: Be sure their milk has been treated so that all the germs are killed. So many children die in the hot weather from intestinal diseases which might have been prevented by

sterilizing the milk. Put the milk in bottles which have been washed and rinsed in boiling water, stopper the bottles with fresh wax, and place upright in a rack or strainer within a kettle. Fill the kettle with water so that it comes two-thirds the way up the bottles. Let the water heat and boil for half an hour, then cool the milk without removing the cotton stoppers. Milk treated in this way will keep a couple of days without placing on the ice. The nipples must be dipped in boiling water before placing on the bottles. If taking this little trouble to give them good milk, the babies can be kept well all summer.—The Editors.

Household Hints

VARIOUS members of my family have the cold cream habit, which is very well in its place, but most disastrous to the towels with which the grease is wiped off. After several distressing discoveries, on my best towels, of large grease spots which laundering had not removed, I distributed among the feminine portion of my family the following soft, old, discarded handkerchiefs, with strict injunctions to use them and spare the lines. They are marked "W" (wonderful ink in letters two inches high, so they are never confused with the handkerchiefs in ordinary service. They are sent down to the laundry like any towel or handkerchief, and now, when I sort the clean clothes, my housewife's soul surveys with complacency the huge grease spots—not on my best embroidered towels.

FRIENDS who have recently had their kitchen remodeled had the faucets placed at the end of the sink instead of in the middle. They think the saving on the dishes from frequent knocks is an item worth considering.

PAPER napkins to be used at a small party. I put three or four in a paper napkin, and printed upon each one a toast. The guests were so entertained by these that it "broke the ice." It also saved me a large laundry bill.